

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecary Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate, Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licentiate in Practical Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licentiate to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated.
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. (1-39)

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
[6m28*] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT and BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. (1-41)

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
NEWMARKET, C. W.
Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.
February 6, 1853. (1-1)

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely, Aurora, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
to all his branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCE, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness, and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.
NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 431

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office in the NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live.
Also, the
Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Gout, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 1f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favours, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1f-1

J. SEXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 1f-32

Book Binding,
In all its various branches, executed with neatness
and dispatch, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE,
Newmarket, C. W.

POETRY.

Christmas.
—CHARLES TAYLOR.

To thee we give welcome, right hearty our joy,
Thou hast met us again, merry-hearted old boy!
Thou hast come once again with thy smile to the
earth.
To make light of its cares, with thy wit and thy
mirth.

We have known thee in many a joyful hour,
And sported beneath thy bright evergreen bower,
Thou merry old man, with the holly-wreathed
brow.
And garland fresh plucked from the mistletoe
bough.

Though time has scattered thy hoary hair,
Thy heart has never been sorrow and care;
Wit, laughter, and humour to thee belong,
And mirth thy notes in thy jovial song.
Thou art guest of the peasant, the rich man's thy
best.

Both cottage and mansion ringed with a host
To the merry old man with the holly-wreathed
brow.
And garland fresh plucked from the mistletoe
bough.

All wait to greet thee, the child and its sire,
Who prates by the side of the yule-log fire.
As he hums the many and peevish old folks
Which have ushered thee into his cottage halls;
When by the hour which fleetest fast
When by the hour which fleetest fast
When merry old man with the holly-wreathed brow,
And garland fresh plucked from the mistletoe
bough.

Thou herald of happiness, plenty, and mirth,
May such be the tidings to all over earth;
Let care, thought, and trouble, far ever be fled,
And numbered their days with the unworried
dead.

Long seems the hour on Time's heavy wing,
That to us thy smiles and bright face is to bring,
Thou merry old man with the holly-wreathed
brow.
And garland fresh plucked from the mistletoe
bough.

The child then all hasten to meet the old man,
As, laden with smiles and thy budget of fun,
They behold the approaching with burden on back,
Retracing thy steps through Time's wayworn track.
Thou peace to thy mission and long may'st thou
live.

Fun and mirth to distribute, and prosperity give
Thou merry old man, with the holly-wreathed
brow.
And garland fresh plucked from the mistletoe
bough.

The child then all hasten to meet the old man,
As, laden with smiles and thy budget of fun,
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LITERATURE.

The Match-Making Mother.

"Emma, if Edward—should return,
are you still determined to persist in disobey-
ing me? Are you still determined not to
marry him?"

"Ma, you have my answer. I had hoped
the matter was settled, and that we should
never again have our feelings wounded by an-
other conversation on the subject. If he has
the least delicacy or refinement, he will never
enter this house again."

"You are mistaken; he will be here next
Thursday, and I wish you to make up your
mind to answer him according to my wishes."

"Next Thursday!" said Emma in astonish-
ment. "How did you?"

"It matters not; he will be here. Will
you do as I desire? Will you promise me, at
least, to treat him politely, and postpone giving
him another answer yet a while?"

"That would encourage a false hope."
"Emma, listen to me; you are my child, I
have a right to expect obedience, and I now
require it. You must marry Edward
and bear my reasons. I am in debt; if my
matters were arranged, all would have to go
to satisfy my creditors. Edward has promised
that I shall not be disturbed about these things,
if he marries my daughter. Will you see
your mother's home and everything taken from
her now when age is coming on?"

"Never! never! My uncle has left me
enough—more than enough; you shall have
all."

"Listen to me, I say. The whole prop-
erty, at the death of your father, was valued at
\$50,000. One-third of this was mine during
my lifetime, and can only be sold during my
life. I owe \$5,000. This is more than I
could get for it in this way, were I to sell it.
As for yours, your uncle left in the hands of a
guardian until you are twenty-five, unless you
marry. So you can only draw your annual
allowance."

"If these are your reasons, ma, I will
marry Henry Sherrard, if you will agree to it.
I will tell him all, and"—

"Not another word! I have said it, and it
shall never be! Never call his name to me
again."

"Then I can do no more. I will never
marry another."

"You will not! You have said it at last.
As you please, then. I have born more than I
cannot bear much more. The day you dis-
obey Edward—again, you will be an orphan.
I cannot, I will not live to witness such ingrati-
tude."

"My mother, dearest mother, how are you
talking? You will not live! What do you
mean? You are excited. Let us say no more
about this matter till you are more calm."

"Calm! Calm! I was never more calm in
my life, and again repeat—
"Oh, do not, do not repeat! You know
not what you are saying."
"I do repeat, I will not live to know my-
self a beggar, when my child could have pre-
vented it."

"I can, and will prevent it. I will go to
Dr. Williamson. He will arrange it. I can
pay all in five years, if you will not allow me
sooner."

"You shall not go to any one. You know
my determination, decide for yourself. Life
has but few charms for me. I would as soon
die as live; and, when I am gone, remember
you have been my murderer."
"Oh, God, spare me! Oh, my mother,
pity me! On my knees let me beg for mercy!
Oh, take back those awful words! I will
do what I can. I was the quick reply.
"Anything but marry that man. Oh, do
not!"

A Pickpocket by Mistake.

Mr. Jacob Short, on his way home from a
lecture in which he had been much interest-
ed, fell in with a well-dressed gentleman who
addressed a casual inquiry to him. From
this inquiry proceeded an animated conver-
sation, in which Mr. Short became so much
interested that he parted from his new ac-
quaintance with regret.

A moment afterwards, being desirous of
learning the time, he felt for his watch. To
his consternation he found it gone. He at
once thought of the gentleman he had met, and
of the casual inquiry to him. He at once
thought of the gentleman he had met, and of
the casual inquiry to him. He at once
thought of the gentleman he had met, and of
the casual inquiry to him.

"Surrender that watch," said he, in a de-
termined tone, "or shall the consequence be
upon your own head."

"The gentleman, or pickpocket turned pale,
and looked for a moment as if he were in-
clined to resistance, but the resolute tone and
bearing of Mr. Short intimidated him, and he
yielded to the requisition."

Mr. Short went home, congratulating him-
self on the courage he had displayed.
He related the adventure to his wife, who,
instead of praising him, as he anticipated
she would, exclaimed:

"Why Jacob, what have you done!—
Your own watch is lying on the table, where
you left it before going to the lecture. That
I should live to see my dear husband a pick-
pocket!"

Jacob sat down in trepidation. It was all
true. He had actually committed a highway
robbery, when, as he imagined, he was only
recovering his stolen property.

He slept but little that night. Visions of
handcuffs and prison bars floated before his
troubled mind, and he rose from a sleepless
bed the next morning, to read the following
announcement in the morning papers:

"OUTRAGE.—We learn that the Rev. Mr.
C., when returning from a lecture last even-
ing, was violently assaulted by a stranger and
threatened with instant death unless he
delivered up his watch. He was accordingly
obliged to do so. The person who committed
this outrage is represented as short and
stout, with a ferocious expression of coun-
tenance."

This was not calculated to calm the excited
nerves of Mr. Short. He hardly knew how
to extricate himself from his embarrassing
position. He at length bethought him-
self of sending his wife with the watch to
Mr. C., with a plain statement of the mistake
which had occurred, and with a request that
he would cause the matter to be dropped im-
mediately.

The negotiation proved successful, and
Short was relieved from his terror. It need
not be said that Mr. Short has not attempted
highway robbery since that memorable oc-
casion, having come to the deliberate conclu-
sion that "the way of the transgressor is
hard."—English Paper.

Well done, Girl.

The Tribune tells us the following story:
On Sunday evening, not many nights ago,
the Rev. Mr. Thompson performed a marriage
ceremony at the Tabernacle—both parties
said Yes at the proper time and the reverend
gentleman said AMEN.

"I want you to perform the same thing for
me," said a well-dressed youngish man to Mr.
Thompson.

"When?"

"Now—right off, to-night."

"Can't you put it off a little? It will make
it rather late."

"No—the lady says now or never, and I
am very anxious. Will you go?"

"Yes; where is it?"

"Close by—only a few steps west of the
Park. We are all ready, and will not detain
you but a few minutes on your way home."

Mr. T. went to the place, which was a
respectable boarding house, and every thing
erected decorum. The lady, young and pret-
ty, neatly dressed, and altogether a desirable
partner, for the gentleman was presented,
and a short prayer, as usual upon such occa-
sions, offered and then hands rejoined.

dy, I esteemed as a kind friend, cold and quite
indisposed to renew my acquaintance; and I
insisted upon knowing the reason. I learned
that this man had blackened by character, de-
nied his proposals of marriage and said I was—
no matter what. I said to the lady, 'let me
come back, and I will prove my innocence.
Will you believe what I say, if he will marry
me?'

"Yes, I certainly will, and so will all who
know you."

"I renewed the acquaintance—he renewed
his proposals—I accepted, and said 'Yes, the
minister at once.' He answered me; I decid-
ed him. I proved my words true and his
false. It was the only way a poor, helpless
girl had to avenge herself upon a man who
had proved himself unworthy to be her husband.
It was only, at the right time, to say one
word, one little word. I have said it. I hope
it will be a lesson to men, an example to other
girls, and that in many other and different
circumstances they will learn to say No."

"If I was angry for a single moment," said
Mr. Thompson, "I carried none of it over
the threshold. It was a severe lesson, but
well applied. I went home pondering upon
the value of the word No."

COLONIAL.

The Quebec Post Office.

We quote the following from the *Globe's*
report of the debate on the estimates:—
The next item was \$10,000 to construct,
&c., the Quebec Post Office, in addition to
\$9,000 in the estimates of last year for the
same purpose.

Mr. BROWN.—\$19,000 for the Quebec
Post Office! Only \$3,500 was required for
the Toronto Post Office, which answers the
purpose admirably, and a very handsome build-
ing. There must surely be some mistake here.
How much did the ground cost?

Hon. Mr. CHABOT.—\$4,000 and \$340
for lots &c.

Mr. BROWN.—Will the building cost
\$15,000? The Post Office in Montreal cost
nothing like that, and it occupies a much larger
site.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY.—The Hamilton Post
Office cost \$7,000.

Mr. BROWN.—Is there any estimate pre-
pared?

Hon. Mr. CHABOT.—Not yet.

Mr. BROWN.—I cannot see how \$15,
000 can be spent on a Post Office in Quebec,
where less business is done than in Toronto,
independently of the temporary increase caus-
ed by the presence of the Seat of Government.
The Montreal Post Office, a remarkably
elegant and suitable building, cost only \$8-
000. I would like to hear what the Post-
master General has to say on the subject?

Hon. Mr. CHABOT.—The plans will be
submitted to the Governor in Council, and if
too much money has been voted we can spend
less.

Mr. BROWN.—It is impossible you can
want all this money, which would be nearly
sufficient to erect Parliament Buildings. Is
Mr. Baby the contractor? (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. CHABOT.—No! no!

Hon. Mr. SPENCE.—Whatever sum
may be appropriated, I shall see that no more
expensive buildings shall be constructed in
Quebec than that in Montreal, which cost
about \$30,000. But it is impossible for me to
tell what the difference may be in labor, and
in the price of materials. However, what-
ever sum may be appropriated, no more will be
spent in the erection of the building than the
circumstances of the City of Quebec may re-
quire.

Mr. BROWN.—Why appropriate more
than is wanted, especially as it cannot be used
this year? Every sixpence we appropriate
will be spent, that you may be sure of.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY.—Will you allow a
vote to be taken on account—say \$5,000.

Mr. BROWN.—Yes! That is the prop-
er course.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU.—No, no.

Hon. Mr. SPENCE.—Say \$8,000.

Mr. LANGTON.—The Government have
already received \$9,000, of which they have
spent \$4340, leaving \$4,660 still in hand,
which, added to \$5,000, would be almost 10-
000 for the building—certainly quite sufficient
for the purpose.

Mr. BROWN.—You had better strike it
out altogether, and if more money is wanted,
let an appropriation be asked for when the ne-
cessity arises.

Hon. Mr. CHABOT.—We must know
what we are to get. If you only give us \$4-
500 we will construct a building for that, and
no more.

Mr. BROWN.—And, if we give you the
\$19,000 you will spend the whole of it.—
Exactly so!

After some further conversation, the appro-
priation was cut down to \$5,000.

Mr. BROWN remarked that he was sorry
the Hon. Member for Lincoln was not in his
place. The Hon. Member would have seen,
what he stated he had never seen during the
whole of his Parliamentary career—a reduc-
tion in an estimate. (Hear, hear.) He
thought it was very much to the credit of the
Government that they had made this reduction,
and he trusted they would never finish from
taking the same course in future, if they saw
it to be right.

that the following be added as a condition to
the proposed grant: Provided that no part
of the said sum of \$3,500 shall be paid to
any Legislative Councilor who is in the receipt
of the public money either as Speaker of the
said House or as holding an office of profit
under Her Majesty. Yeas, 15; Nays, 33.

On the Gratuity of one Quarter's Salary
to the several Officers, &c.

Mr. Hartman moved in amendment, That
it is inexpedient to grant the proposed aug-
mentation to the Salaries for 1854, of the fol-
lowing officials; namely, the Assistant Sec-
retary East, who gets £600 per annum; the
Assistant Secretary West, who gets £500
per annum; the Deputy Inspector General,
who gets £666; the Commissioner of Cu-
stoms, who gets £500; the Deputy Adjutant
General East, who gets £500; the Assistant
Commissioner of Public Works, who gets £900;
the Secretary of the Board of Works, who
gets £500; and that the sum of \$4,479 12s.
11d. be therefore granted for the said service,
instead of £5,645, 16s. 3d. as proposed.—
Yeas 18; Nays, 31.

The Pension to Mrs. Antrobus, £200, and
the Pension to the Widow of the late Mr.
Justice Pyke, £100, were agreed to. Yeas
36; Nays, 16.

The Pension to the Widow McCormick,
£100, was agreed to, upon the same division,
with the same division, with the Yeas.

On the grant for Indigent Sick at Quebec.
Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to
add the following: Provided that a full and
particular account of the sum granted for
1853 to the said Commissioners, and its appli-
cation shall be delivered to the Secretary of
the Province, and laid before the Legislature
at its next meeting—which was negatived.

On the grant for the Protestant Female
Orphan Association, Quebec.

Mr. Larwill moved in amendment, That
the appropriation of public monies for the
support of charitable institutions, under the
exclusive control of religious sects, is wrong
in principle, is productive of invidious prefer-
ences, and entails a constantly increasing
charge on the public revenue, and that with
this view, the said Report be referred back to
the Committee of the Whole to expunge all
grants to institutions of a certain character;
which was negatived.

To the grant of £10,000 to the Lunatic
Asylum, Toronto.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment,
That the following be added, Provided that
the tax directly levied from the Towns, Cities,
Townships, and Counties of Upper Canada,
and not levied on Lower Canada, be abolished.
Yeas, 6; Nays, 34.

To the grant for Public Printing.
Mr. Mackenzie moved to add the follow-
ing, Provided, that the Public Printing and
Advertisements shall after, the first day of
March next, be given out by contract, and the
office of Queen's Printer abolished. Yeas, 6;
Nays, 31.

The estimate for Expenses of protecting the
Fisheries agreed to. Yeas, 27; Nays, 8.

The grant for Embodied Pensioners. Yeas,
29; Nays, 10.

The grant of £500 to Victoria College.

Mr. Ferrie moved in amendment, That it
was inexpedient to appropriate the public mo-
ney, for the support of sectarian schools, and
that with this view it is expedient to refer
back the Report to the Committee of the
Whole, for the purpose of granting one year's
allowance, as a final payment to such sectarian
educational institutions as have heretofore
received aid from the public chest, and of ex-
punging all grants for such institutions placed
upon the list this year, for the first time.—
Yeas, 7; Nays, 34.

The grant of £500 to St. Mary's College,
agreed to. Yeas, 39; Nays, 5.

On the question of the grant to the Mon-
treal Colonial School and church Society.

Mr. Brown moved in amendment, that the
following be added, Provided always, that the
said Schools shall be non-sectarian in their
teaching and management, and shall be placed
under the control of the Department of Edu-
cation. Yeas, 8; Nays, 36.

CASE OF MR. PORTEOUS, OF MONTREAL.
—We observed lately in the Montreal jour-
nals, a statement of extreme ill-usage suffered
at the hand of the Government, by Mr. Por-
teous, late Postmaster of Montreal. This
gentleman succeeded his father in the office,
and continued for many years to discharge its
duties with far more than ordinary zeal and
success. So unremitting were his exertions,
that at length his health gave way, and he
was obliged to seek restoration in Europe.—
He obtained leave of absence from the Gov-
ernment, who appointed Mr. Larocque, a
French Canadian friend of Mr. Morin, to fill
his place until his return. We now learn
that when Mr. Porteous came back, to re-
occupy the post in which he had proved him-
self so efficient, he was refused it. Mr. Larocque
having been appointed permanently to the
office. A more disgraceful act, perpetrated
by government, we never heard of before.—
It is a breach of faith of the most infamous
character.—Globe.

A Bill has been introduced into Parli-
ament by Mr. Stevenson, to confirm mar-
riages solemnized by Ministers under the
Act 11th Geo. IV., chap. 38, prior to their
obtaining Licenses from the Quarter Ses-
sions. In any change of the law relatively
to marriage, the Ministers of all Denomi-
nations should be placed upon an equality.
Where is the reason, justice, or propriety of
allowing an Episcopalian or Romish Eccle-
siastic to perform the marriage ceremony ex-
officio, while all others are required formally
to be licensed? Besides this, we believe it
to be a fact little known, that while the Ro-
mish or Episcopalian Clergy may, with im-
punity, refuse or neglect to give in their
annual Returns, all others are exposed to a
penalty for neglect.—These degrading dis-
tinctions should be removed without delay.—
Examiner.

New Advertisements.

School—Mrs. Warner.
Wagon Master Wanted—Peter Brown & Co.
Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railway—A. Brule.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, December 29th, 1854.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. SIMS, 25th Street, will commence, on Monday next, the 29th inst., to canvass the Township of King for subscribers to this paper. His receipts will be acknowledged at this office.

Mr. DAVID GRAHAM, is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same. Now in the plans to subdivide the money, in plenty, and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

We have given up our usual space today to make room for correspondents.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found a proclamation from His Excellency Sir E. Head, announcing that he has assumed the Governor Generalship of Canada.

On New Year's day a train of cars will go through to Collingwood; passengers from Newmarket will leave about 10 o'clock, a.m. We understand the fare, on that day, is to be reduced. On and after Tuesday next, the morning train from Toronto, will be attached to the Freight Train, leaving Toronto at half-past 8 o'clock, a.m.

We neglected to make mention, last week, of the burning of Mr. E. RANDALL'S Saw Mill. It appears his men were saving during the forenoon; and as the weather was cold they had kept up a fire, which, while they were at dinner, ignited some lumber near by. The flames spread rapidly, and in a very short time the building was totally consumed, together with about 15,000 feet of custom lumber.

We stated last week, that in all probability, to-day's issue should announce the full ticket as candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Election; but having received only the names of four individuals that have been definitely agreed upon, we cannot give but these, viz.: Messrs. J. HARTMAN, GEO. PLATTEN, JOHN R. BROWN, and DAVID MARSH. We may mention here, that Messrs. Brown and Marsh were chosen as candidates for below the Ridges, on Saturday last, at a public meeting. This meeting also agreed to support two men above the Ridges besides Mr. Hartman, provided the friends here would support their nominees—which was acceded to by delegates from this part of the Township. No doubt the other candidate will be one of the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. WILSON, ASHTON, RANDALL, or Dr. FORD, of Newmarket; however, we know nothing definite. Mr. E. JACKSON was spoken of, both at Lemonville and elsewhere, but he positively refused to serve, should he be nominated.

Whitburch Township Council.

The above council met, pursuant to announcement, at the Village of Stouffville, on the 20th inst. All the members were present—the Reeve in the Chair.

The following Petitions received and read: From Union School Section No. 2, with East Gwillimbury, desiring to be set apart in order to form a new Section.—Granted.

From School Section Nos. 3 and 5 respectively, praying to be united into one Section.—Granted.

From the Trustees of the County Grammar School, located in Newmarket, desiring aid to assist in paying expenses in repairing said School.—Not granted.

Several small accounts were next presented and ordered to be paid, amounting in all to \$8 11s 4d. Also the Assessor was paid for assessing the Township \$17 10s.

A By-Law was then introduced authorizing the payment of certain allowances and salaries for the year 1854; viz.:

To the Collector.....£12 0 0
To the Clerk.....25 0 0
To the Treasurer.....10 0 0
To the Auditors £1 each.....2 0 0
And a further sum of £17 5s for the completion of the roads at Sprout's Lake, on the 3rd Con.; opposite Lot 15 in the 6th Con.; and on the marsh on the 8th Con.

A resolution was then moved requiring parties owning timber now standing or lying on the side road allowance between Lots 25 and 26 in the 6th Concession, to have the same removed on or before the First day of May next, on pain of forfeiture.

Another resolution was made authorizing the Treasurer to pay the money collected for the support of Adam Baker, on the order of the parties, or a majority of them, appointed to provide for the same.

A By-Law was then introduced and passed appointing the Township Election to be held in Newmarket, for the year 1855, and the Council Adjourned.

Acknowledging the "Corn."

Our correspondent "J. W. C.," acknowledges handsomely the truthfulness of our remarks last week, in his letter which appears elsewhere in to-day's issue, in reference to the Incorporation of Newmarket. It will be observed, however, that another objection has been raised—or rather, another difficulty—and that is—we have not inhabitants enough to comply with the statute in that case made and provided. We think differently; and by the time it will be necessary to take action in the matter another year, we think there will be more than just the required number.

In reference to the figures, of the income and expenses of the town, it appears we were a little in error; but deduct the error, and we have nearly £20 left in the Treasury, after expending our 1001 for roads, bridges and improvements annually.—Instead of part of the time £10, and part of the time nothing, as received from the Township Treasury.

He says he hopes we "will not think him uncharitable when he tells us we have no Temperance House."—This is because we rated, in

our estimate, Temperance Houses at \$2100. We stated this fact last week, that we had had them in former years, and no doubt will again. There are other smaller resources, of revenue to which we have not heretofore referred, such as fines, penalties, rents, licenses for auctioneers, and other little matters; but we were only giving the general figures, which of themselves were sufficient to convince the most dubious. Taking the past year as a criterion of what the Village has paid for the last five years; and taking our correspondent's own figures of what we have received, and there is a balance in favor of the TOWN, of about 3500. Enough said: our friend "J. W. C.," must certainly be satisfied by this time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Dear Sir,—Having frequently heard it remarked by highly respectable and intelligent individuals, that "the annual salaries of Local Superintendents of Schools, incurred upon the country a great unnecessary expense, as the persons filling that office are of but little or no use;" I transmit the following for the benefit of your readers:

That it is necessary to have some person or persons, to apportion the Legislative School Grant to each school section;—visit the schools, see that the books authorized by law are used, and to see that other necessary provisions of the School Act are carried out, is self-evident to every one; and it is also apparently self-evident to a great many, that the present expensive system of paying an annual salary of £100 and upwards to local superintendents, and paying them year after year of that sum, while the real value of their services is not worth half that amount, is liable to many objections, besides being a direct waste of public funds.

If, then, it is considered that the present system of superintending schools is too expensive, and that the office of local superintendent should be done away with altogether, who are we to get to transact the business now performed by those officers? I answer—The Township Council and the Township Clerk in each Township.—Individuals who must always undoubtedly have an interest in the schools in their own locality, independent of the influence of large salaries, which alone interests the local superintendents, and make them such warm enthusiasts in the cause of education, so long as they continue to receive them, while they are perfectly indifferent as soon as they are deprived of them. And it is quite natural that it should be so; for what interest (except a pecuniary one) can a local superintendent have in the schools situated some twenty or thirty miles from his own local residence? None at all unless he possesses a philanthropic spirit, rarely to be met with in the present age.

If then, the local superintendents have little or no interest in the schools out of their own immediate locality—except that which is pecuniary—let us distribute the duties now involved upon each local superintendent among twenty-five or thirty individuals, (viz.: the Township Councillors) who must all necessarily have an interest in the progress and welfare of the schools in their own vicinity—not in itself pecuniary at all. Let it be a duty incumbent upon each of them, to visit the schools in their own Ward or portion of the Township in which they reside, and see that the legally authorized books are used; and also see that the schools are carried on according to all the provisions of the School Act. Let them attend the Quarterly Examinations, and encourage the pupils—give them good advice, and encourage a friendly rivalry between the teachers of different school sections, in order to create in them a desire to excel in their professions. Such advice and counsel would be much more beneficial in its results, than the oft repeated lecture of the local superintendent, not infrequently committed to memory, and delivered to some ten or dozen individuals in different school sections, until it is worn threadbare; and sometimes (I am sorry to say, in order to make a display of their literary talents) their lecture is so high flown, as not to be intelligible to more than one half of the few who do go to hear them.

The appointment of the Legislative School Grant to the different school sections—the receiving and forwarding of reports—the receiving of Teachers' Orders, and giving checks on the Township Treasurer for the several amounts; and other little items of business could be done by the Township Clerk in each Township, with but very little addition to the salaries which they receive at present. This system would not be half so expensive as the present one; and it would be placing the duties of this office on twenty-five or thirty individuals who would naturally be interested to fulfil them, rather than placing them on one person who has no interest in carrying them out, except for a salary. And it would likewise be carrying out those great principles (which so many Canadians have long been contending for) of placing the executive power—as far as possible—in the hands of the people collectively.

I will conclude my remarks, by requesting those who are dissatisfied with the present system of superintending schools, to make known their views through the medium of the public prints. I am happy to say, that the time is fast arriving when the people of Canada will have but to "ask" and they will receive it. When they will "knock," and it shall be opened unto them. I have gone much beyond the proper limits in the present article; but my aim is to lay bare the public, I trust that it will be excused for so doing.

Yours, etc.

Whitburch, Dec. 15th, 1854.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—As I am not yet entirely contented to your way of thinking (or perhaps more properly, to your way of acting,) I trust you will allow me space to further expose myself—for it has not been my intention from the beginning to attempt to compete with one who occupies the Editorial Chair—but as great things have small beginnings, I presumed to venture a word upon the subject. And no wonder if I should yet argue in favor of the Incorporation of the Village of Newmarket, when I remember how long she has been struggling to be something, I really feel as if I should be ungrateful if I offered any impediment to her progress. But it strikes me that the law requires a certain number of inhabitants, and that number (after all the efforts and impatient waiting) we have not yet been able to raise. Therefore, while we are patiently waiting for some kind wind to blow this way and fill our wide-spread sails, we will further discuss the merits of our favorite subject. And in order for our readers to draw just conclusions from the arguments advanced, they must be founded upon fact; and had you not launched out with such enormous figures, I might not have noticed it; and I discover in your last statement of figures (some of which you have changed too with so carefully avoiding) you have made some trifling errors: such as Salute Labor, for instance—you placed the wrong figure first—£55—while you meant it should be £56, which would have been right. Licenses for three Inns, perhaps you had the next year, or when incorporated, in view, when you placed £37 10s 6d; if not, you have erred here only £7 10s 6d. And Licenses for a Temperance House, I do not know why you placed that there, other than you may have conceived the idea that

there should be one, and that £20 0s 6d should be the license therefor. And I do hope you will not think me uncharitable when I tell you we have no Temperance House in the Village; and our readers, that your arduous duties have prevented you, for the short space of two years that you have been amongst us, from really acquiescing yourself with the extent of our Town. And lest I should be found tedious and trespassing upon your space, I will bring this to a close, hoping that the few additions on your last chapter of facts, as corrected in this, may be of some use to the Corporation.

I am, dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. C.

Whitburch, Dec. 27th, 1854.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

From late English Papers.

A SOLDIER'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

The following mainly and feeling letter has been addressed by Major FROESS, of the Royal Artillery, to the friends of the late Captain Childers, who fell before Sebastopol.

"My Dear Sir,—It has fallen to my duty to be obliged to communicate to you the melancholy tidings of the death of your son, Captain Childers, of the Royal Artillery, and second captain in my company, who fell in his country's cause in the trenches before Sebastopol, on or about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd of October. He was standing by me and left me to see the effect of the guns on the enemy's works; he put his head above the top of the earth parapet, and a large round shot struck him on the head, his death was instantaneous—he could not have possibly suffered at all. Being myself a parent, I can feel for you, and to me his death is irreparable; he had only joined me a short time, but in that time I had been able to appreciate his good qualities, both in private, as well as in public capacity, and had he been spared he would have been an ornament to his profession. Willingly would I give way to my feelings, and weep for him as a brother, but stern necessity forbids it. I have a large family myself, and whilst I am writing these lines in haste, have to go into the trenches again, and God only knows who may be the next—the Lord gave and the Lord may take away, and we all must be prepared for our great change whenever we may be called on. His remains I brought with me to the camp, and yesterday they were interred in a secluded valley close to the camp, where they will not be disturbed when we quit the country. They were followed to the grave by numerous officers and men. I had a quiet coffin made to put him in, which I did with my own hands, assisted by his servant, and fastened him down myself, taking, alas! a sorrowful long farewell of one whom I much loved and respected. I have also made arrangements for his grave being banked up, to preserve it. I cut of some of his hair, which I now enclose. His effect, rings, &c., will be forwarded to England the first opportunity. I have allowed nothing to be disposed of, as his family, I dare say, will like to keep all his things as tokens of the memory of one who, I am sure, must have been a good son. Trusting that I may meet him in a better world, believe me, my dear Sir, very truly,

"J. FROESS, Major, Royal Artillery."

IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT.

The following is from a Corporal in the 5th Dragoon Guards—
"Dear Father and Mother,—I am glad to tell you that we had an engagement with the Russians on the 25th of October. We were out in marching order every morning at 4 o'clock; it is quite dark then, so we stand to our horses till about one hour after daylight, because we expected an attack before this, as they have been gathering their army about three miles from our camp this last fortnight. They had been the act in 34 0.0 m. On the 25th, just as daylight was breaking the cannons commenced firing from our batteries on the hills, and about 7 o'clock we advanced just opposite our batteries under the hill. We could not see our enemies, but they kept firing at our artillery, and shells were flying over our heads and dropping all around us. Our artillery had to retire, as they had no more ammunition; so after a while the Turks started, led the batteries, and ran down the hill as hard as over they could. The enemy got possession of our batteries, and we could see them bringing their guns up the hills, and in a few minutes the shot and shell were coming down pretty fast; they were firing 6-pounders at us, and we could see the balls coming; we shouted 'Look out, boys!' They came with such force against the ground that they would rise and go for half a mile before they would touch the ground again. Another lot of the Russian cavalry came to attack us. I suppose they thought we should run. At first we thought they were our Light Brigade till they got about 20 yards from us; then we saw the difference. We wheeled into line. They stood still, and did not know what to do. The charge sounded, and away we went into the midst of them. Such cutting and slashing for about a minute it was dreadful to see; the rally sounded, but it was no use—none of us would come away until the enemy retreated; then our fellows cheered as loud as ever they could. When we were in the midst of them my horse was shot; he fell and got up again, and I was entangled in the saddle; my head and one leg were on the ground. He tried to gallop on with the rest, but fell again; and I managed to get loose. While I was in that predicament a Russian Cavalier was going to run me through, and I could not help myself. Macnamara came up at the time, and nearly severed his head from his body; so, thank God! I did not get a scratch. I got up and ran to where I saw a lot of loose horses; I got one belonging to one of the Emiskillens, and soon was along with the regiment again. When I had mounted again I saw a Russian who had strayed away from the rest; he rode up and tried to stop me from joining the regiment again. As it happened, I had observed a pistol in the holster pipe, so I took it out and shot him in the arm; he dropped the sword, then I immediately rode up to him and ran him through the body, and the poor fellow dropped to the ground. Lord Lucan said, when we charged, that we were into them, and the devil could not get us away from them. I remain, your affectionate son.

"T. GUNN, 5th Light Dragoons."

Spence, Hincks, Cayley & Co. on Retrenchment!

On Monday, Dec. 11th, Mr. Cayley rose and stated that he, his predecessors, and his colleagues, had agreed to give a Debate on the salaries of the clerks and officers of the offices at Quebec (but not in any other part of Canada,) as follows, viz.: Etienne Parent for assisting Secretary Chauveau, as his salary \$600, and £150 as a present!

2. E. A. Meredith (son-in-law to Sir Jarvis) for assisting Secy Chauveau (who gets \$900) £500, and £125 as a present!

3. T. D. Harjington, 8rd assistant of Chauveau, £300; £75 as present; and I think it is £100 or £200 he gets in another form.

4. To 16 other clerks, most of them idle, no doubt, two-thirds of the year, their usual salaries, and a present of £819.

5. Amiot & Kent, as Registrars and Clerks \$600; as a present £150; as additional present to Kent £189.

6. C. E. Anderson, chief clerk to Receiver-General £100; and for a present £100; presents to other officers there, over their salaries, £182.

7. Joseph Cay, Deputy to Inspector-Cayley £666, and also a gratuity this year of £166 because the times are hard for men who have only £666 to live upon.

8. Gratuities or presents to Mr. Cayley's other clerks, £919.

9. Colonel McDonnell, £500 as a deputy adjutant-general of the militia, who does nothing, he being a mere idle and useless pensioner; and also £125 more as a gratuity, because pensioners have hard times to live on £500 each.

10. Irvine (I think his name is) £300 as aid-de-camp, and £75 as a present for 1854. He got £200 a year up to last year, and has nothing to do whatever—a mere drone.

11. W. H. Lee, executive council clerk, salary £410 11s 11d—and for a present to aid clerk for 1854, £102 5s—also a bonus or godsend to his fellow clerks of other £410.

12. Jean Chabot, Board of Works legal salary £750—extra gift £50—wages £100.

13. H. H. Kilhaly, assisting Comm. Pub. Works, salary £650—a present on account of Welland Canal £250 (besides a bounty of £719 last year)—and a godsend now of £225, because of the hard times and the poor man's large family!!!

14. Thomas Begly, clerk or secretary salary £500, and £125 as a godsend for 1854, (because Quebec is the worst place in Canada to live in) also £778 of gratuities to be distributed among the other clerks—the roads being all very good in Haldimand and needing no repairs elsewhere!

15. A large vote in presents to Sir Allan McNab's clerks, and to Attorney-General Drummond's clerks, over and above their incomes.

16. No extra pay—no presents to clerks out of Quebec, unless Mr. Cayley's grand scheme take.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the offer of this resolution—but only 50 out of 130, members were left. Mr. Hartman tried to make the above shameful extravagance and waste a little more moderate to the country, but it was useless.

Mr. Hartman moved, that it is inexpedient to grant the proposed augmentation of twenty-five per cent. to the salaries for 1854, of the following officials; namely: Assistant Secretary East, who gets £600 per annum; Assistant Secretary West, who gets £500 per annum; Deputy Inspector General, who gets £466; Commissioner of Customs, who gets £500; Deputy Adjutant General West, who gets £500; Deputy Adjutant General East, who gets £500; Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, who gets £900; Secretary of Board of Works, who gets £500.

Years (for mention) Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Dorion of Montreal, Dufresne, Guevremont, Hartman, Jobin, Larville, Lumsden, McDonald of Glenary, Mckenzie, Marchildon, Papi, Prevost, Valois.—18. Says (for the Hacks)—Cayley, Blanchet, Brodeur, Casault, Cauchon, CAYLEY, Chabot, Chauveau, Cooke of Ottawa, Chrysler, Dionne, FERRIE, Fournier, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Attn. Gen. MACDONALD, MACNAB, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison of Niagara, MURNEY, O'Farrell, RANKIN, ROBINSON, Sol. General Ross, SPENCE, STEVENSON, Tache, Turcotte.—31.

Mr. Ferrie generally votes firmly and independently. This vote is an exception. Mr. SPENCE'S vote will disappoint few Reformers. He is hired to desert Reform principles, and a willing recruit to McNab & Co's, ragged tawdry regiment.—Message.

FARMERS' JOINT STOCK BANK.—This concern was a swindle from the beginning. It was a Canadian Charter bought up by some speculating Yankees at Buffalo who managed to get over \$100,000 of their "rags" about. It never made much headway in Canada. At the proper moment the speculators stopt payment and now offer land near Buffalo for their notes, instead of specie. The land if taken by bill-holders, will no doubt leave a large margin of profit to the note financiers. The people of Buffalo are not disposed to be cheated without showing their teeth. Several meetings have been held, and strong resolutions passed.

The following are a sample:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the various statements made by Merrill B. Sherwood and other interested parties, are wholly ineffectual to remove the well founded impression that the proprietors of the late joint stock rag factory do not intend to redeem their worthless trash; and further, that in the judgment of this meeting it is useless to anticipate any redress except what can be extorted by the strong arm of the law.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining who and how many persons have in their possession Joint Stock money; in small amounts, of from \$1 to \$50 or more respectively, and that said committee be authorized to procure as much thereof from such persons respectively as they can, and to demand of Merrill B. Sherwood and others interested in the redemption of said money in good current money; and that if said Sherwood and others refuse to redeem the said issues—then said committee be authorized to take legal proceedings to enforce payment, and that the said committee report from time to time to the adjourned meetings to be held hereafter, respecting their proceedings; and that we hereby undertake to sustain said committee in all lawful acts by them done.—North American.

COOKSTOWN DEBATING SOCIETY.—We had much pleasure in learning that a Debating Society has been established in Cookstown, supported by the leading inhabitants of that thriving Village. The population and wealth of the County of Simcoe is rapidly increasing, and on those spots, where but a few years back were to be found mere collections of log shanties, there are now rising trim and well-built towns. It is an excellent symptom as to the soundness of the prosperity of a country, when the inhabitants of such country advance in intellectual attainments in an equal ratio with their wealth and comfort. The Society, we have been informed, is to meet weekly; their first assemblage took place on the 12th inst., when the topics brought into consideration were, we heard commented and spoken on in a manner most forcible and gratifying.—Herald.

The New Governor General.

The following appears in an extra of the Official Gazette of the 19th inst.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Her Majesty by Her Letters Patent under Her Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the Eighteenth year of Her Majesty, has been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint Me to be Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over each of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and in and over the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, with all and every the powers and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained, and which belongs to the said office; I have therefore, with the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the Province of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the said appointment. I do also hereby, and with the same advice, require and command that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in the said Province of Canada, do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's loving subjects and all others whom it may concern do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at QUEBEC, this NINETEENTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the Eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

EDMUND HEAD.

By Command, P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Secretary.

A fire broke out about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, in a house on Queen Street, belonging to the heirs of a person named Clarkson, and rented and occupied by Arthur Reeves, a baker. The fire, which is supposed to have originated by a spark falling from a stove pipe which extended through the roof, soon spread to the adjoining buildings, and before being extinguished, two other buildings, one of which belonged to Mr. Leak of the soap factory, were burned to the ground. The families (five in number) who occupied the buildings succeeded in saving all their effects. We understand that there was no insurance, and the loss will probably be about £500.—Colonist.

From the St. Catharines Post we learn that the mail bags were cut and robbed at the Great Western Railway Station at that town on Friday the 15th inst. The person who carries the mail from the Post Office to the Station, arrived a little too soon for the cars going west on the above evening, and left the bags, we believe, in the station house, and went off a short distance to talk to some acquaintances. When the cars arrived he returned to the house for the purpose of placing them in charge of the mail conductor on the cars, when he discovered that they had been cut open and the contents abstracted. Information was immediately given, but no clue has as yet been obtained.

The Macon (Ga) Beacon learns that a most outrageous murder was perpetrated in Columbus, Ga., on Saturday night last, by Jos. Nash, on the person of a son of Judge Whitfield. It appears that young Whitfield was talking to a lady in a ball room, which roused Joseph Nash's anger, when he caught him by the hair of the head and cut his throat, killing him almost immediately.

Dr. Murray, better known as "Kirkman," is decidedly antagonistic to the Know Nothings. In an article on "Popery in the United States," he says:—"Let the Irish and the continental papists come; we have room for them all. We would have no objection to the coming of the Pope himself. Unless he can out-preach us, we have no dread of him; and when he does that in truth, he ought to succeed."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, 23rd December, 3 p. m.

The Royal mail Steamship America from Liverpool Saturday the 9th inst., arrived here this P. M., en route for Boston. Her advice is 10 days later than those received by the Pacific, and although devoid of anything from the seat of war, is of the utmost importance, inasmuch as it is announced that the most important negotiations were in progress, and that Austria had signed a treaty of alliance with France and England. Nothing of consequence had transpired before Sebastopol.

The cotton market was pretty active at the commencement, but fell off towards the close. BREADSTUFFS.—The market had undergone no variation, and demand was quite moderate. Western Canal flour 41s. 6d. a 42. 6d.; Straight State, 43s. a 43. 6d.; Good Ohio, 41s a 42s.

Wheat declined 1d.

Consols show no change of moment, and closing at 93½.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The steamship Atlantic arrived out on the 6th inst. The Sarah Sands sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst., and the Washington left Southampton on the 6th. This latter has 600 passengers, and a cargo valued at £60,000.

The chief interest of the news is centred in the negotiations which had become complicated, and of vast importance. A Treaty of Alliance between Austria, England, and France, was signed at Vienna, binding it, it is supposed, Austria to declare war against Russia within one month, and England, and France to guarantee against invasion or insurrection. Austria calls on the Germanic States to support her with Federal troops, but Russian influences were at work in opposition to this. Commercial letters assert, that Austria entered into this treaty unwillingly, but consented to it in preference to breaking entirely with the Western Powers.

Nesselrode has published a letter defining the four terms on which Russia will accept peace; namely: a joint protectorate of the five powers over the Christians in Turkey, a like protectorate over the principalities subject to existing Russian treaty. The revision of the treaty of 1841 to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will, and the free navigation of the Danube.

Prussia and all the German states were hastily pulling all their armies on a war footing. It is said that Omar Pacha is to embark for the Crimea.

Admiral Hamelin had resigned the command of the French Squadron in the Black Sea and returned to France. The remainder of the French troops in Greece had been ordered to the Crimea. A proposition for the augmentation of the

British Army to the extent of 136,000 is to be submitted to Parliament.

The Spanish Chambers have decided to support the present dynasty. The ministry resigned upon some trifling financial defect, but consented to resume office. The latest intelligence, however, is to the effect that the crisis continued, and Espartero had advised the Queen to send for Madoz and Oleazar to form a cabinet. Mr. Soulo had arrived at Madrid. The Danish ministry had resigned.

Arrival of the "Washington."

New York, 24th December, 1854.

The Steamship Washington arrived at Sandy Hook at 12 o'clock last night, and reached her dock about half-past nine this morning.

We find but little news in our files additional to that already received via Halifax.

There seems to be a disposition to distrust Austria notwithstanding the completion of the Treaty of Alliance.

The details of the loss of the Allies, during the great gale in the Black Sea, proved to be not quite so severe as at first reported; thirteen ships, principally sailing transports, were wrecked near Sebastopol; two ships of the line French, and thirteen vessels of different classes were driven ashore near Eupatoria. Some of these would be got off, others had been burned to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Cossacks fired upon the crews, while attempting to escape.

One Russian frigate sank near Sebastopol.

A vast quantity of clothing, ammunition and provisions was lost.

The loss of life on the part of the crews of the transports was frightful.

The vote in the Spanish cortes in favor of the present dynasty was 209 to 21.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Washington brings us fuller information relative to the treaty of alliance between Austria and the Western Powers. The London Times of the 6th, gives the following despatch from Vienna:—

Vienna, Monday Evening, Dec. 4, 1854.

The following will probably be found correct:—

The convention concluded on Saturday was a triple alliance. The last article in the Anglo-French treaty of alliance was, that the other European Powers

